Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.] CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1827. [NO. 118.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Clerks of the Superior Courts,

AND other gentlemen holding subscriptions to the NEW MAP OF NORTH-CAROLINA, are requested to return the same by the 1st of January next. They will be so good as to present them, in the mean time, to such persons as will be likely to patronize the work, who have not had an opportunity of doing so already. The price to non-subscribers will be $10. Very few, however, more than those subscribed for, will be printed. To remove any objection that may be urged against subscribing, the publisher wishes it to be understood, that none of the subscribers will be held bound, if the MAP is not correctly drawn, finished in the best manner, and of the best materials.

From the returns already received, the publisher is warranted in believing, that a subscription of not less than one thousand names will be obtained in North-Carolina, among whom are, His Excellency the Governor, all the Officers of the State Government residing at the metropolis, the Members of both Houses of the Legislature, a liberal proportion of the Professional Gentlemen, a large number of that most respectable class of citizens, the Farmers, and generally the Merchants and Traders of our Towns, to whom a correct Map of the State is particularly desirable.

The publisher takes this opportunity to acknowledge his obligations for the polite attention which has been uniformly paid to his applications for assistance in the prosecution of his work, and especially to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring the surveys of the several counties. Any information calculated to benefit the work will be thankfully received.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1826.—4t19.

State of North-Carolina.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

David Blalock, vs. Nancy Blalock. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Catawba Journal, giving notice to her, that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next court to be held for the said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, *Lawson Henderson*, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

3m't '20.—pr. adv. $4.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.

Trustees of the Congregation of Gilead *vs.* The Heirs at Law of William Henderson, deceased—Cross bill, to recover the Legacy.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that James Henderson, sen. James Venable, James Henderson, son of Archibald, John Henderson and his wife Rebecca, defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for them to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held in Charlotte on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Equity, November Term, 1826.

Joseph Wilson *vs.* George T. Hersey and A. D. Murphey.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the court, that George T. Hersey, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Catawba Journal, that unless he appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to him.

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Charlotte, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1826.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

6t19—pr. adv. $3 50

Negro Boy for Sale.

A VERY likely negro boy, of about 14 years of age, is left for sale with me, very low for cash. He is well grown and active, and sold for no other cause than the want of money.

I have also for sale a neat, light second-hand four wheel carriage, Newark make, but little worn. I will sell it low, and make the terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN IRWIN.

3tcow.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLOTTE,
January 6, 1827.

THOSE indebted to this Office, either for Letter or Newspaper Postage, are requested to call, without delay, and settle their respective dues. Such as do not attend to this notice, must not expect any farther credit. In no case, hereafter, will a letter be delivered until the postage is paid, except to such as have regular accounts; and accounts will be kept with those only who live within a convenient distance, are known to be punctual, and whose postages are sufficiently large to warrant the trouble.

Those who receive newspapers through this Office, and neglect to call and pay the postage due on them, must expect to have their papers retained hereafter, unless the postage is paid quarterly in advance. In respect to such, the subjoined instruction from the General Post-Office will be strictly adhered to:—

"Experience has proved how inattentive many people are to the payment of such small debts as arise from trusting the postages of newspapers; you are therefore not to give credit. To save in future any trouble or inconvenience, it will be proper for you to require the subscribers who receive papers through your office, at the commencement of every quarter, to pay the amount of one quarter's subscription in advance, and without such payment in advance, not to deliver them any newspapers, even though they tender you the money for them singly."

3t19

Clock and Watch Making.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the above business, and has made such arrangements, that his customers may rely on punctuality and despatch. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches,
Gold Chains, Seals and Keys,
Ear and Finger Rings,
Breast Pins, Lockets,
Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,
Mustard and Salt do.
Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles,
Silver Spectacles,
Do. do. with extra Glass,
Do. do. concave for near sights,
Swords, Epaulettes,

And a variety of other articles in the fancy way, all of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

JOHN M'KEE.

Chesterville, S. C. Jan. 6, 1827.—6t19r

Notice.

AS the subscriber intends shortly to move from this place, he wishes all who are indebted to him, to make immediate settlement. Those who cannot settle with cash, can have an opportunity of settling by giving their notes, if application be made before the next February court. After that, all book accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Those who are indebted to the association of M'Kenzie & Caldwell, *must* make immediate payment, as a further indulgence need not be expected. DAVID T. CALDWELL.

Charlotte, January 4, 1827.—3t15

COTTON

WILL be received on Storage, at the Store Houses adjoining the WAGON YARD, FAYETTEVILLE, at which latter place safe and comfortable accommodations can be provided for Wagoners and their teams.

Persons storing Cotton with the subscriber, if they desire it, shall be advised weekly of the state of the market, and may depend upon the earliest information of any material alteration in prices. JOHN McRAE.

January 4, 1827.—6t19

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1826.

Wm. E. White, vs. Wm. Kendrick. } Original Attachment, levied in the hands of Jos. Smith, & he summoned as Garnishee.

IT is ordered by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next February term, 1827, to be held for this county, and there to replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

6t19—pr. adv. $2.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarsk on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENLY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

THE *CHRISTIAN ALMANACK,*

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1827,

Calculated for the Meridian of Raleigh.
For sale at this Office.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826. '80

DRAWING

On the 21st day of February, 1827.

ONLY 7980 TICKETS.

NORTH-CAROLINA

LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE OXFORD ACADEMY,

THIRD CLASS,

To be drawn at RALEIGH, on Wednesday, the 21st of February next.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 Prizes of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1	5,000	. . .	5,000
1	2,500	. . .	2,500
1	1,500	. . .	1,500
1	1,320	. . .	1,320
1	1,250	. . .	1,250
108	40	. . .	4,320
108	20	. . .	2,160
108	10	. . .	1,080
2,754	5	. .	13,770
3,084 Prizes, 4,896 Blanks,	7,980 Tickets,		$39,900

In this Scheme, composed of 21 Numbers by permutation, producing 7,980 Tickets, and with three drawn ballots, there will be six prizes with three of the drawn Numbers on them; 324 with two on; and 2,754 with one only, of the drawn numbers on them.

To determine the prizes, the 21 Nos. from 1 to 21, inclusive, will be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and three of them be drawn out, and that ticket having on it, for its permutation numbers, the three numbers drawn from the wheel, in the order in which drawn, will be entitled to the prize of $7,000

And those five other tickets having the same numbers on them in the following orders, shall be entitled to the prizes affixed to them respectively, viz:

The 1st, 3d, and 2d, to	$5,000
2d, 1st, and 3d, to	2,500
2d, 3d, and 1st, to	1,500
3d, 1st, and 2d, to	1,320
3d, 2d, and 1st, to	1,250

Those 108 tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the first and second in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $40

Those 108 tickets having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two the second and third in either order, will each be entitled to a prize of $20

All others with two of the drawn numbers on them, being 108, will each be entitled to a prize of $10

And those 2,754 tickets, having one only of the drawn numbers on them, will be entitled to a prize of $5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable forty days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ *Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery for sale at this Office. Present price of Tickets* $6; *Halves* $3; *Quarters* $1 50.

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle, in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by

1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Valuable Land & Negroes FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the 6th day of March next, 322 acres of very valuable Land, and three likely young Negroes--one boy 19 years of age, and two girls, one 19 years of age, with a child of 10 months old, the other girl is 14 years of age, all likely and of good families. The land lies 10 miles east of Charlotte, on Reedy Creek, and one or two miles above Welch's Mill. The ground is of excellent quality, either for the production of corn or cotton; is well watered as to springs, with good and convenient buildings on the premises, and fifty or sixty acres of land under cultivation. There is an excellent seat for a Saw Mill or Grist Mill, on a good, strong and standing stream.

The payments are to be made as follows: first, the payment for the negroes is to be made against the first day of January next; bonds with good security will be required. The land will be made into two payments, viz: one half payable on the first day of January next, and the remaining half on the first day of January, 1829, bearing interest from January, 1828. Sale to be on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to come and view the property previous to the day of sale; and any one wishing to do so, will apply to the subscriber, living two miles above the premises on the same creek. I will also sell for cash, on the same day, 300 bushels of corn and some stock, consisting of horses and cattle. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

March 3, 1827.—3t19

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James T. Lees, deceased, either by note or book account, are requested to come forward by February court, and settle the same; and all those having claims against said estate, will present them by that time for settlement.

JAMES M'CULLOCH, } *Admrs.*
WILLIAM LEES, }

Feb. 1, 1827.—2t18r

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

STEAM BOAT

NORTH-CAROLINA.

THIS boat has been purchased to ply between Cheraw and Georgetown: the boat is in complete order, having lately undergone a thorough repair—she is well calculated for the navigation of the river, as she only draws about three and a half feet water, with a cargo equal to four hundred bales of cotton--the agents at Cheraw pledge themselves, that every attention shall be paid to shipments by this boat, and that all cottons intended to be shipped by her, shall be taken in charge and securely placed under good sheds or warehouses, free of storage, and for all goods received and put in store, a moderate storage will be charged. From the certainty of this boat being able to run at all times and seasons, country merchants will find it to their interest to order their shipments and consignments through this place. Mr. Henry W. Conner, of Charleston, will be agent for the boat at that place, and will take charge of any and all consignments to go by this boat, (as it is probable she will sometimes go direct to Charleston.) Mr. Francis King, an experienced and well qualified agent at Georgetown, will attend to all consignments, both from Cheraw and Charleston, and forward them to either place without delay. Our charges will be customary and reasonable, and we hope to merit public patronage. The agents have large and commodious warehouses, and will secure every and any goods or cottons, forward the former and ship the latter, with every possible despatch. Money or goods advanced on cottons wished to be shipped. J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827.—4t20

Public Auction.

BY order of David Shrock, Esq. Judge of the Court of Ordinary for Kershaw District, will be sold at the residence of the subscriber, (Camden) 40 or more

LIKELY SLAVES.

Among them are excellent wagoners, boat hands and a superior Patroon, now hired at twenty-five dollars per month. Also, at the plantation, one mile from Camden, several Horses, Mules, Hogs, Sheep and Cattle, and a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Peas, &c. Sales to begin on the 15th February instant, and continue until the property is sold.

On the 26th instant, and on each succeeding day, (if necessary,) will be sold at the Catawba Plantation, Lancaster district,

30 or more Likely Slaves,
100 head of Hogs,
70 Cattle,
35 Sheep,
12 Horses and Mules,
2,000 bushels of Corn,
50,000 lbs. of Fodder,
4,000 lbs. of Pickled Pork,
1 lot Blacksmith's Tools,

and a variety of articles too tedious to metion. At the same time, will be sold, the last named

PLANTATION.

containing 1232 acres, more or less, situated on the east side of the Catawba river. On this tract is a dwelling-house, gin-house, an excellent barn, stables, cribs, and negro houses.

—ALSO—

AN ADJOINING TRACT,

containing the same number of acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

Another Tract, containing 532 *Acres,*

more or less, well known by the name of Kingsbottom. These lands are leased from the Catawba Indians, for the term of 99 years, and are generally acknowledged to be as valuable as any lands on said river. Persons disposed to purchase, are requested to ride over the premises and examine them critically.

TERMS—Land and Negroes will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with annual interest from the day of sale—purchasers giving bond payable in three equal instalments, with approved security and mortgage if required. The other property will be sold on a credit of 12 months, with interest from the day of sale—good security required—all sums under five dollars, Cash. JAMES C. DOBY,

Administrator of John Doby, deceased.

Feb. 2, 1827.—3t19

New Goods.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

which he will sell at reduced prices for cash or country produce, and will advance cash on cotton to be shipped to Charleston. There is now on the Pee Dee river, boats well calculated to run at any season, and no doubt but produce can be forwarded at any time without delay, and goods ordered on through this place, can be brought up without difficulty, and forwarded to the owners—should any one be disposed to ship goods to me in this place, I will expect funds to be placed in my hands to pay the freights, &c.

WILLIAM J. WILSON.

Cheraw, Jan. 24, 1827.—2t18

Entry Takers' Warrants,

For sale, at this Office.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.—The bill to amend the laws relative to the sales of lands and slaves, by Sheriffs and other officers, was read the second and third time, and passed without debate.

The bill allowing compensation to Coroners, in certain cases, was taken up. [Provides that coroners shall be allowed $10 for decently burying all persons over whom a Jury of Inquest may sit, where the friends of the individual, if a white man, or the owner, if a slave, refuses to have it done.] This bill passed its second and third reading without debate, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, Jan. 25.—The following bills were presented, viz.

By Mr. M'Dowell, a bill to amend an act passed in 1825, to prevent persons who have been or who may be appointed commissioners on the part of the State for any purpose, from becoming contractors. By Mr. Alexander, a bill to amend an act passed in 1818, concerning the Supreme Court. [Requires persons who appeal from the Court below to give additional security.] By Mr. M'Kay, a bill to compel children who have the ability, to support their poor parents—which were read the first time.

The bill limiting the time, in which actions shall be brought on judgments, bonds and other sealed instruments and on the equity of redemption on mortgages, was read the second time. The bill limits the time to ten years, instead of twenty, the period recognized by the existing law.

Messrs. M'Kay and Pickett advocated the bill on the ground that there was no essential difference between an unsealed note and one which through accident might have a circular scratch attached to it. Under the existing laws, actions on notes without a seal are barred in three years—but with a seal they may run 20 years. This principle derived from the common law, obtained in England, as they contended, at a period when but few persons could write, and consequently seals were necessary to identify the instrument. In England nothing is considered a sealed paper unless impressed with wax or a wafer; in this country a mere scratch is held to be a seal, in the making of which no greater deliberation was exercised by the signer, than in writing his name. They insisted that great losses & inconveniences to the community resuled from this want of limitation, and it would be good policy to reduce the time in which action should be brought. It would have a tendency to diminish credit and prevent imposition. Under the present system a man may have given his bond for a large sum, and the creditor not being bound to bring an action for 20 years, suffers it to run on, that the interest may accumulate; no one, perhaps, knows of this bond and the maker of it supposed to own considerable property may go on and contract debts and finally defraud his creditors. Securities may also suffer, by being called on to pay a bond, which they believed the principal had discharged ten years before. The reason why twenty years were fixed on by the Common law, was that the rate of interest in England is 5 per cent. and in that period, the interest just equals the principal; but here where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. it will equal the principal in 1 6 2-3 years. Several cases were adduced to illustrate the evil attending the present limitation, as regards Judgments and the equity of redemption on Mortgages.

Mr. Croom opposed the bill because it was an innovation on the common law, the wisdom and excellence of which had been tested by the experience of seven or eight centuries. From his own reflections on the subject and from the observations of gentlemen of great attainments, he believed that our system of law was better fifty years ago, than it is now, with the exception perhaps of the laws abolishing primogeniture and regulating entails. There was, he contended, a difference as made by the common law, between sealed and unsealed instruments. Whenever a seal was made, it was a deliberate act which requred another exercise of the mind. The present limitations of actions on the bonds, &c. had been fully tested in England, and he had never heard of any complaint on the score of its impolicy. The friends of the bill had contended that securities might be injured, but it was a wrong principle to legislate for the ignorance or indolence of mankind. No man is supposed to be ignorant of the law, and if persons will act as securities and do not look out for themselves, the legislature would not act wisely in interfering to screen them from the consequences.

There was an essential difference between the statute of limitations and the

provisions of this bill. By the former any acknowledgment will bring an instrument within the statute; but by this bill it is barred forever, after ten years; although the maker may admit its justness, no action can be brought. In many instances, the holder of a note receives the interest of it annually, and is satisfied it should run on, but if this passes, at the expiration of ten years he will be compelled to bring his action. With regard to mortgages, it is well known that the mortgagor is prevented from bringing a bill to foreclose after twenty years; why should we compel the mortgagee to foreclose when he is satisfied with the interest. He was opposed both to the principle and details of the bill, and hoped it would not pass.

The question on passing the bill at its second reading, was decided in the affirmative and was ordered to be read the third time to-morrow.

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Friday, Jan. 26.—Mr. Elliott, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of John Mac Rae, of Fayetteville, reported a resolution, directing the Public Treasurer to advance to him the sum of $5,000 on loan, without interest, for five years, to assist him in publishing his contemplated Map of the State—which passed its first reading.

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Saturday, Jan. 27.—A message was received from the House of Commons, informing that they have passed the following bills and resolution, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate:—A bill to incorporate the Franklin Library Society of Buffalo in Lincoln county; a bill to restore to credit Willis Bradley of Rutherford; a bill to authorise the directors of the Literary Fund to raise $50,000 by way of Lottery and for other purposes, and a resolution in favor of Samuel M'Dowell Tate, Sheriff of Burke—which bills were read the first time.

The resolution to lend John Mac Rae of Fayetteville, $5,000 for five years without interest, to assist him in the publication of the Map of the State, having been read, a long debate arose on the propriety of its passage which will hereafter appear. Messrs. Hill, of Franklin, and Sanders opposed the resolution; Messrs. Spaight of Greene, Pickett, Gilchrist, Seawell and M'Ray advocated it.

The question on the passage of the resolution at its second reading was determined in the affirmative, after having been amended so as to reduce the period of loan to four years. On its third reading, Mr. Hill of Franklin, called for the Yeas and Nays, which were as follows:—Yeas 37—Nays 23.

So the resolution passed and was ordered to be engrossed.

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Tuesday, Jan. 30.—The bill limiting the time within which Deeds of Trust and Mortgages shall be registered, and to provide for giving additional publicity to the same, was read the third time and passed, without debate.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1819, to prevent the fraudulent trading with slaves, was read the third time. Various amendments were submitted, among which, Mr. King moved to strike out that provision which declares that slaves shall only trade in the day time, which was negatived.

Mr. Joyner moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, opposed the motion, and gave his reasons for doing so.

The question was decided in the negative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—

Yeas 26—Nays 33.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, at its third and last reading in the Senate, which was decided in the affirmative.

The bill for the better protection of securities: the bill to amend the road laws, and the bill further to extend the time of payment to the purchasers of the Cherokee Lands, were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

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Thursday, Feb. 1.—Mr. Love, from the Committee of Claims, reported a resolution in favor of the Securities of James Means, late Sheriff of Cabarrus, for $13 60, for insolvent polls.

Mr. M'Leary presented a resolution, directing the secretary of State to endeavor to procure from Newbern, (where they are supposed to be) and file in regular order in his office, all such original platts and certificates of surveys, on which patents were issued previous to the Revolutionary War, for the benefit and convenience of persons owning land under such patents, and allowing him a reasonable compensation for the same, which past its first reading.

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Friday, Feb. 2.—Mr. Davis called up for consideration, the bill to vest in the County Court the right of appointing Superior Court Clerks. The bill having been read,

Mr. Seawell said he felt mortified that such a bill had been introduced to the consideration of the Senate; for it would not only be thought in the State, but throughout the United States, that our Superior Court Judges are so degraded in public estimation, that we are compelled to take from them the power of appointing their subordinate officers, and give it to another tribunal.—The power of appointing their Clerks, has been uniformly vested in the several Courts; indeed, the custom is coeval with civilization itself. If it be a fact, that our Judges are so unworthy the confidence reposed in them, that we cannot trust them to appoint their own officers; if they, to whom we confide our lives, our liberties, and our future hopes, are capable of exercising it, for unhallowed purposes, let us sweep them from the bench, and appoint others, for we have the power to annihilate them at a single blast. But he hoped the bill would not pass, and the present order of things in this respect would continue so long as we remained a political people, for he was confident no change could be made for the better.

The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the negative—so the bill was lost.

The bill to amend an act passed in 1818, concerning the Supreme Court, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill limiting the time, within which actions shall be brought on bonds, judgments and other sealed instruments and on the equity of redemption on mortgages, was taken up. A variety of amendments were proposed, which excited a protracted discussion on the details of the bill. The question on the passage of the bill was decided in the negative, as follows:—Yeas 27—Nays 30.

So the bill was rejected.

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Saturday, Feb. 3.—The resolution directing the Secretary of State to procure from Newbern certain platts and certificates of surveys, issued previous to the revolution, and file them in his office, and the bill to appoint commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between Duplin and Wayne, were read the third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill declaring runaway slaves who carry arms, outlaws, after considerable discussion on its details, was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The bill to amend the Emancipation laws, which provides that the owner of every manumitted slave, before liberating him, shall give bond in $1000, that said slave shall leave the State within six months, never more to reside therein, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Hill of Franklin moved to amend it, by striking out the whole of the bill but the enacting clause, and insert, "that from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful to emancipate slaves in this State, on any pretence whatever."

On the question of adopting the amendment, a long discussion arose. The amendment was supported by Messrs. Hill, Seawell, Speight of Greene, and Sanders, and opposed by Messrs. Joyner and Pickett.

Mr. Joyner moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill and amendment, which was negatived. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment, which was negatived. The bill was then put on its passage, and rejected.

The Senate took up the order of the day, viz. the bill to compel children of sufficient ability to support their poor parents. The bill having bnen read,

Mr. M'Kay remarked, that it was very strange that no provision of this kind had ever been incorporated into our laws. In England, a law was passed during the reign of Elizabeth, which not only declared that children who possessed the power should maintain their indigent parents, but it even embraced their grandfathers and grandmothers. Virginia, New-Jersey, South-Carolina, and perhaps other States, have passed laws similar to the bill under consideration. The only question which presents itself to the Senate as to the propriety of passing this bill, is whether it is better that children who have probably derived fortunes from their parents, should support them when age and infirmity press on them, or that they should become a public charge.—He had known an instance in his own county, where a poor woman was placed in the Poor House, whilst her son, who was in good circumstances, represented that county in the House of Commons. He understood, that in Caswell, and other counties, intances of Parents who had wealthy children, being thrown on the Parish were common.

Mr. Hill, of Franklin, said, it was a common remark, that laws were not made for honest men. The affection of a dutiful child requires no law to make the maintenance of his poor parents obligatory on him. But when it is recollected that in all communities there is a certain portion, whom laws only can coerce into a compliance with their duty, it will be seen that the effect of the bill will only operate on that part. It had fallen to his lot, to be in several counties of the State, at the time when paupers are hired out, and he had seen a son, who was living on the patrimony derived from his parents, waiting in unfeeling anxiety for his mother to be knocked off to *his* bid. Sir, such wretches deserve coercion. What would be the effect of this bill, if passed into a law? Will North-Carolina sustain any injury from what would take place under its requirements? No, sir—it will only compel children to fulfil that obligation which nutural affection should prompt them to perform. The bill was a proper one and he hoped it would pass.

The bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The Governor transmitted to the Legislature, the annual Report of the Board for Internal Improvements; which being read, was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, and sent to the Senate with an order that the Report and Documents be printed.

The Governor also sent to the House, the Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund in compliance with an act of last session, which being read, was referred to the committee on Education, sent to the Senate, and proposed to be printed.

By Mr. Hardy, a bill limiting the time within which suits shall be brought against Guardians, Executors and Administrators.

All the above bills passed their first reading The last was referred to the Judiciary committee.

A bill from the Senate, to unite the Office of Clerk and Master in Equity with that of the Clerk of the Superior Court, passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Toomer, a resolution in favor of Sherwood Fort, was called up for a 2nd reading.

The report of the committee of Propositions and Grievances and the resolution were both read. It appeared that the petitioner had been allowed $50 by the last General Assembly; but not having been placed on the pension list, the allowance was at an end. This resolution proposed to make to this old soldier an annual allowance of $60.

Mr. R. H. Jones opposed this claim on the same principle that he objected to a similar claim a few days ago, and warned members against opening a door that would admit claims without number.

Mr. Toomer and Mr. Moore both advocated this claim. The petitioner, they stated, had not only served in the Militia, but as a continental Soldier; but had failed to obtain a certificate of honorable discharge from the service, so that he could not obtain a pension from the U. States. Mr. T. said that he knew the man, and that from the good character he bore, he fully believed the statements he made of the case, and had no doubt of his being entitled to the relief which he asked for, of which, in his old age, he stood in great need.

The 2nd reading of this resolution passed by yeas and nays, 109 votes to 11.

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Wednesday, Jan. 24.—Mr. Shipp presented the petition of John Hoke and others, of Lincolnton, owners of a Cotton Manufactory, praying that the hands employed therein may be exempted from working on roads and doing military duty; and,

Mr. Alexander the petition of H. Forbes of Mecklenburg, praying to be placed on the pension list. The former petition was referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances, and the latter to the committee of Claims.

On motion of Mr. Allison, the Judiciary committe were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision more effectually to suppress fraud in the execution of deeds of trust.

Mr. Spruill, from the committee of Claims, reported against the claim of Christian Bottles, of Burke; and also against the petition of Felix Walker, both of which reports were concurred with.

A message from the Senate, informed the House they had passed the following bills:

Further to amend an act making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases; to repeal part of the 3d section of an act to extend the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace passed in 1820; and a Resolution permitting A. D. Murphey to have the use of the books in the public Library—all which passed their first reading, and the resolution requiring but one reading, was ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate also informed the House, that they had passed the bill appointing commissioners to erect a building in the town of Lincolnton for the use of the Jurors, and rejected that for laying off a road in Lincoln county.

The bill authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to raise money by way of Lottery, passed its second reading.

The House went into a committee of the whole (Mr. Scott in the chair) on the bill for making a digest of our Statutes, &c. Mr. Swain spoke at considerable length in support of the measure, and Mr. Fisher against it. In the course of Mr. Swain's remarks, he said, in reply to some objections which had been made to the expence which would be incurred by passing the bill, "poor degraded North-Carolina, is she not able to *bear the expence* of a more perfect digest of her laws than she has at present." On which Mr. Fisher remarked, that it had become fashionable of late to speak of N. Carolina as a degraded State, and as unequal in every respect to her sister States. He did not like to hear his native State thus represented; he was proud of being a citizen of North-Carolina, and considered her as respectable as any of her sisters; and said it was, "an ill bird that beways its own nest."

This remark called up Mr. Potter who said, that he considered North-Carolina a degraded State, and so far from being proud of being one of her citizens, he was ashamed of it, and proceeded to make other severe remarks which Mr. Fisher considered as reflecting on him, and called Mr. P. to order, and demanded whether the Gentleman from Halifax meant to apply what he had said to him. Mr. P. replied he meant them to apply to those whom they fitted. Other words passed, when Mr. A. Moore called both gentlemen to order. The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for altering the time of meeting of the General Assembly was taken up, when a motion was made to strike out the 2nd Monday in December, which succeeding, it was moved to fill the blank with the 1st Monday in November. This motion was negatived; as was also the 1st Monday and the last Monday in December. It was at length filled with the 3d Monday in November, the former period of meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 25.—Mr. Alexander presented the petition of Robert Robinson, Jesse Clark, Benjamin Lindsay, Henry Houston and John Connelly, praying to be placed on the pension list.

The Governor enclosed to the Legislature, a claim of Jonas R. Clark for the value of a horse which he lost in the service of the State at the reception of Gen. Lafayette. Both the above claims were referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. R. H. Jones, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of Testamentary Guardians giving security where it shall appear to the County Court that they are insolvent, and are likely to waste and squander the property of their wards, reported that it was inexpedient to vary the existing law as proposed; but recommended that the bill accompanying this report, entitled a bill concerning Testamentary Guardians, be passed into a law. It passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to alter the time of the Legislature was taken up: when

Mr. Alexander moved to strike out *the 3d Monday in November*, for the purpose of reinstating *the second Monday in December*, as the bill came from the Senate, but the motion was negatived, 70 votes to 51.

The bill was then ordered to be sent to the Senate for their concurrence in this amendment to their bill. If the two Houses do not agree the bill will be lost, and the next Legislature will of course meet on the 2nd Monday in January, as fixed by the act of last session.

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Saturday, Jan. 27.—Mr. R. H. Jones, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquirs into the expediency of so amending the laws relative to Constables, as to allow a certain per cent. on all executions collected and accounted for by them, reported it to be the opinion of the committee that no alteration in the laws in this respect is necessary. Report concurred with.

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Tuesday, Jan. 30.—Mr. Bain presented a bill to require Defendants before they are put upon their trials, to except to such matters in the indictment as might, after conviction, be assigned as reasons in arrest of judgment, which passed its first reading.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Lewis of Caswell in the chair) on the bill to prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State and for other purposes. The bill underwent sundry amendments, and produced considerable discussion, both on the details and principle of the bill. The bill passed its 2nd reading 75 votes to 39.

The orders of the day being gone through, *Mr. Whitehurst* announced to the House the death of Mr. *John J. Bonner*, one of the Members of that House from Hyde county.

On hearing which, the House immediately adjourned to 4 o'clock.

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Thursday, Feb. 1.—The bill directing a continuance of the Geological and Mineralogical Survey of the State, and the bill for the support of sick seamen of the United States, passed their third reading.

The bill appropriating $5000 for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Cape-Fear river below Wilmington, being on its second reading, Mr. W. W. Jones stated at length, the causes which made this further appropriation necessary, and the propriety of granting it, in order to complete the object in view. He was followed by Mr. J. A. Hill, in support of the bill; and on the question being taken on its second reading, it passed, 82 votes to 36.

The bill giving to the state a right of challenge, was taken up. [The bill proposes that the State shall, in all criminal cases, challenge four jurors without cause, and as many more for good cause as she may think proper.]

On motion of Mr. Jones, the first section of the bill, which gave this right of challenge, was struck out. The remaining section of the bill, which authorises the council of a defendant on a criminal suit to aid his client in selecting his jury, was retained, and the bill passed its third reading, the title being altered to read as follows: "a bill relating to the exercise of the right of challenge in certain cases."

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Friday, Feb. 2.—Mr. Settle, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petitions of John Hoke and others of Lincoln, and William Dowling of Surry, praying for gates to be erected on roads, reported unfavorably, recommending the rejection of the prayer of the petitioners, which was concurred with.

Mr. R. H. Jones, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to alter an act passed in 1741, for restraining the taking of excessive usury, reported, that if there ever has been a period of time when the Legislature could, with safety to the public, alter or repeal the provisions of the act of 1741, commonly called the Statute of Usury, the present is not that period. The depressed state of Agriculture and of Commerce, the extensive control and influence possessed by certain monied institutions, and the facility with which that control and influence could be exercised over the engagements and transactions of the people, notwithstanding the 4th Section of the bill, must, while they exist, and the Legislature is true and faithful to the public interest, prevent the bill under consideration from becoming a law. The committee therefore recommended the rejection of the bill. The report was concurred with, and the bill indefinitely postponed.

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Saturday, Feb. 3.—The following bills passed their third reading:

Concerning Executors, Administrators and Guardians; making an appropriation to improve the navigation of Cape-Fear river below Wilmington; limiting the time within which certain officers shall be prosecuted and prescribing the duties of Grand Jurors relative thereto; concerning testamentary Guardians; to repeal part of the 3d section of an act, to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, passed in 1820; making compensation to Coroners in certain cases; further to amend an act making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases, passed in 1812; and the bill to prevent frauds and perjuries.

The resolution proposing to loan $5000 to John McRae, to assist him in publishing his Map of the State, passed its third and last reading.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

BALTIMORE, JAN. 29.—By the Edward Bonaffe packet ship from Havre, the editors of the New-York American have files of Paris papers to the 15th ult. The impression which the course of England in the affairs of Portugal might produce, could not at that time be ascertained, as the intelligence of it had only just reached Paris; and in other respects the papers are barren of interest, excepting so far as the accounts from Madrid would seem to show, that the Spanish government was anxious to persuade the British Minister, Mr. Lamb, that it was unconnected with and disapproved, the invasion by the revolted Portuguese regiments, of the territory of Portugal. The British government, however, had decided that question for itself, on the principle that what Spain could, and did not, prohibit, she permitted.

It is stated in the Journal du Commerce of 14th Dec. that the Marquis of Hastings, better known in this country as Lord Rawdon, and afterwards Lord Moira, died in the harbor of Naples, on board the ship which was conveying him to Italy for the benefit of his health.

The following extract from the Augsburg Gazette, gives renewed force to the impression that the Chrisitan powers of Europe are about to interfere for Greece.

Napoli di Romagna, 13th Oct.—An English vessel arrived yesterday from Constantinople brought to the Committee of the National Assembly a despatch from Mr. Stratford Canning, in which that Minister says—

"That he had received the instructions which he expected from his government concerning an arrangement between the Turks and the Greeks, and that they contained precise directions to make to the Turkish government proposals founded upon the demands of Greece; that the negotiations between Russia and the Porte would close on the 7th Oct., and that he would apprize the Members of the Committee of their results; that in case of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two empires, the Russian Ambassador would immediately go from Ackerman to Constanstinople, to bring to a close as soon as practicable the difficulties of Greece." The despatch was signed, your friend and servant, Stratford Canning.

In some subsequent explanation which Mr. S. Canning transmitted through Commodore Hamilton, it is said that Mr. C. expressed his confidence in the good intentions of France respecting Greece, and that he hoped much from the steps he was authorized to take at Constantinople.

On this same subject an article from Odessa of the 22d Nov. thus speaks:

Divan is constantly occupied with the propositions of Mr. C. on the subject of Greece; various favorable circumstances induce the belief that the Porte will accede to them; although the Reis Effendi has latterly declared in an official way, that henceforth he would confide no employ to a Greek.

PARIS, DEC. 15.

MADRID, DEC. 4.—[Private Correspondence.]—I can assure you that the uneasiness of our government is very great, in consequence of the invasion of Portugal, and it spares no pains to quiet M. Lamb, whose notes daily become more threatening. To this end the minister of war has sent the following order to all the commanders of the frontier provinces:—

"Every Portuguese Constitutionalist, who may have been made a prisoner of war on the invasion of the *infantistes*, and shall enter the Spanish territory, shall be treated with every kindness, and such hospitality shown him as is due to the subject of friendly nations and allies."

But events have become so serious, that it is not in the power of the government itself to stop them, not only those which are passing in the interior of Portugal, but even those which are taking place in the Spanish territory; for we learn to-day, that the regiment of the Prince has passed the frontiers, in a body, with the exception of its officers. If this be true, of which I have no doubt, this may be considered as a reinforcement sent by our apostolicals to their brethren of Portugal.

The Portuguese Charge d'Affaires yesterday communicated to our government the decision of the Portuguese Regency, not to recognize M. de Casa Flores as Spanish Ambassador. To this communication was added the report of the governors of the Portuguese Provinces, on the frontiers of Spain, announcing the invasion of the Portuguese refugees. He concludes his letter with new complaints, and by demanding further explanations, but instead of giving them, M. Salmon in his reply yesterday evening, observed that as the functions of M. de Casa Flores had ceased at Lisbon, those of M. Ponte de Lima, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, were also at an end, and that consequently he was under necessity of terminating his diplomatic relations with him.

The latter (M. Ponte de Lima,) received his despatches by an extraordinary courier sent from Lisbon to the French minister at Madrid. In these despatches he was informed that others would be sent the next day, (the 28th,) but we learnt yesterday that the bearer of them was arrested at Villa Viciosa by the Portuguese refugees. Their contents are of course unknown.

The Court returned this morning from the Escurial. The report of the dismissal of M. Calomarde gains credit. Count de'Affalia and M. Zea Bermudez are spoken of as his successors.

Journal des Debates.

Nothing appears to have transpired respecting the intentions of the French government in regard to the recent measures of the British government for supporting Portugal. The French Cabinet held long sessions daily, and the stocks had fallen about three per cent. The *Etoile* published the whole details, and Mr. Canning's speech, without one word of comment.

The letters from Havre state that no excitement had been produced there by the intelligence from England, as it was believed the proceedings of the British government were adopted with the knowledge and sanction of the French cabinet. The Havre market was not affected by the news.

On the other hand, it is stated, or intimated, in the Journal du Commerce, that great dissensions exist in the French Cabinet—that the party attached to the jesuits is the most powerful and will not coincide in the pacific designs of the Minister, Mr. Villele—and that war will certainly ensue.

The same paper states, that 2000 stand of arms for the Royalists who have entered Portugal, were furnished from the French garrison in Pampeluna, and with the knowledge of the French Ambassador at Madrid.

There are no later advices from Portugal than were received from England.—The papers contain the particulars of the capitulation of Braganza to the Royalists, who act in the name of Don Miguel.

The New York Gazette says—The intelligence of the steps taken by Great Britain in aid of Portugal was received in Paris on the 13th, and created considerable sensation, causing a fall in the Funds; but they advanced again the next day to within one per cent. of their previous rates. We have seen several letters from Havre of the 15th, all of which concur in the opinion that war will ensue. One writer says, "Our ministers are strongly attached to their places, and they know that they would be hurled from them in twenty four hours, if they were to take that step." Another says that France and England understand each other perfectly well, and will avoid a rupture. Letters from Lisbon of the 6th, received at Havre, mentioned that the Portuguese insurgents had been beaten by the militia of the country.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1827.

Congress.—In the Senate, on the 31st ult. the question was taken on ordering the Bankrupt Bill to a third reading and was decided in the negative—yeas 15; nays 25. The next day, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill referred to a select committee; its fate, however, is considered sealed for the present session.

The bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several states, was called up, on the 1st instant, by Mr. Dickerson, who spoke for some time in explanation of its objects; when the bill, on motion of Mr. Benton, was laid on the table.

The bill for the protection of the Woollen Manufactures is still under consideration in the House of Representatives. At every step of its progress, it meets with strenuous opposition; but we hope a majority in Congress will be found disposed to sustain the great interests of the country, and afford sufficient protection and encouragement to native industry and enterprise.

We learn from private letters, that the legislature of this state would probably adjourn on Saturday last. Among the proceedings received by last mail, we notice with pleasure the passage of a resolution through both Houses, authorising the Treasurer to loan to Mr. McRae five thousand dollars for four years, without interest, to assist him in the publication of his proposed Map of the State.

A letter from Havana, of Jan. 11, contains the information, that Com. Porter is closely blockaded in Key West, by the Spanish squadron under the command of Admiral Laborde. The force of Com. Porter consisted of one frigate, two brigs and a schooner; that of Admiral Laborde, of 3 frigates, 2 brigs and a schooner.

A letter from the correspondent of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, at Bordeaux, unerdate of December 18, says:—"Every appearance indicates a convulsion in Europe. Portugal and Spain will probably be once more a scene of violence, and how far it may extend, time alone will decide. Reports follow each other rapidly, but no event of material importance has occurred to my knowledge. Chaves, they say, has been taken by the Spaniards and shot. To-day it is reported that De Peyronnet and Dumas bave resigned their places at Paris."

Col. Benton, says the Missouri Republican, has been re-elected Senator, without much opposition. A large majority of the members were, individually, opposed to his re-election; but considering themselves bound by the wishes of their constituents, as expressed at the August election, and not knowing, or pretending not to know, of the change that has since taken place, gave him their votes. As there was no organized opposition, Col. Benton was voted for by friends and foes.

The Hon. John Williams, our Miniater to Central America, arrived at Mobile on the 9th of January from Pensacola, where he arrived on the 5th in the U. S. Schooner Grampus, from Omoa. Mr. Williams left Guatemala on the 2d of December, and embarked at Omoa on the 16th. The political affairs of that country were in a very unsettled state. No intelligence had been received at Guatemala of the proceedings of the Panama Congress, which was to assemble near the city of Mexico. Mr. W. was on his way to his residence in Tennessee.

We have seen, says the National Journal, a beautiful specimen of Dimity, woven at Lowell, (Mass.) being the first manufactured in America, by water looms, and supposed to be equal to any imported Dimity.

The collector of the Island of Barbadoes has made known that no vessel will be admitted to an entry there with American produce from any of the foreign Islands in the West Indies. It is said a different regulation prevails in the Island of Antigua.

Colonial Trade. We perceive, that many of our cotemporaries, and others, are under the impression that Upper Canada is not included in the bill now before Congress interdicting all intercourse with the British Colonies after the 30th of September next. A letter from Washington, published in the New-York Evening Post, is singularly in error as to this fact. It says—"The intercourse will be interdicted, after the 30th September next, with all the colonies except Upper Canada. The committee did not positively decide the question as to Upper Canada, but there is no doubt the House will include it." On referring to the bill itself we find this sweeping sentence, after mentioning by name the colonies and places generally, intended to the interdiction, "or any other colony or porsession, under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West Indies *or on the Continent of America.*" This, we conceive, includes Upper Canada as effectually as if it had been mentioned by name.

Baltimore Patriot.

A few days ago one of the convicts in the penitentiary, having been put to weaving which he did not like, chopped off with an axe, the fingers of his left hand and a part of his left foot, with most of his toes. *Kentucky paper.*

FREDERICKSBURG, (VA.) JAN. 24.

Distressing Casualty.—Mrs. Isabella Miller Barnett, a lady highly gifted by nature with a superior order of mind, a sociable and affable temper, and of great suavity of manners and who possessed in an eminent degree all those virtues that adorn and render interesting the female character, had long laboured under a painful personal malady which at first affected, and at last deranged her mind. Late, on Tuesday night, the 16th inst. she escaped from the vigilance of her anxious friends, left her chamber in an undress, and before she could be found, fell a sacrifice to the intense cold of the night, leaving a bereft husband, and six interesting children, and a large circle of connexions and friends, to bemoan her untimely loss—rendered more poignant from the manner in which the awful summons to a better world was executed.

"*Of two evils choose the least.*"—A writer in the "Virginia Jackson Republican and Literal Construction Advocate," ("he gives my son the whole name of the war") says "Mr. Tyler has declared in a facetious conversation, that if the administration desired his election over Mr. Randolph, they would find they were "swapping the *devil for a witch.*""—Be it so—a witch, *now-a-days*, is to be preferred to the devil *at any time.*

Balt. Pat.

From the Democratic Press.

The Richmond Enquirer—printed at the seat of Government of Virginia, that was so miserably mistaken in its estimate of the votes of the Legislature of that State, but one day before they rejected Mr. Randolph—undertakes to say, that the vote of Pennsylvania is "irrecoverably *gone over* to General Jackson." We pass over the presumption of Mr. Ritchie, in undertaking to announce what will be the vote of Pennsylvania two years hence, when he could not properly estimate the vote of the members of the legislature, in the very city in which he resides. For the information of the Enquirer, and other such factious prints, we state that if Pennsylvania has to pass between Gen. Jackson and the present President of the United States, she will assuredly vote for Mr. Adams; always presuming that the Administration will adopt the measures and appoint the men which are best calculated to promote the general weal, and are most acceptable to the friends of the administration. If they sustain their friends, and the principles of their friends, the vote of Pennsylvania is *irrecoverably* gone over to John Q. Adams.

Trouble among the Bachelors.—Gen. McClure, the hero of Newark, has made war upon the bachelors of New-York, at the head of an army of Dogs and puppies! He has introduced a bill into the Legislature of that State to repeal the Dog-tax, and to levy the amount arising therefrom on Bachelors between the ages of 30 and 45 years. The Bachelors of the city of New-York have called a meeting to take measures to prevent the passage of the bill and to express their indignation at the proposition.

Balt Patriot.

The labored efforts now making to impress on the public mind the belief, that the accounts of Mr. Randolph's wild and extravagant behaviour in the Senate, were false and unfounded, is certainly one of the most remarkable and important attempts of political effrontery, that ever fell under our observation. We know of but one parallel to it—the fierce and sturdy denial of Mr. Crawford's bad health, when that distinguished gentleman lay the victim of a potent disease. There is one short way to settle the question—let an enquiry be addressed to Mr. Randolph's most intimate personal friends in Richmond. We will abide their answer.

Richmond Whig.

The following anecdote has been sent to us by a correspondent, who states that it has occurred within a month, and to his knowledge:—A Quaker took a horse to a fair to be sold; the animal was handsome, and appeared every way calculated for the collar, and a purchaser was soon found. "Will you warrant him, Sir?" said the man. "I will," answered the Quaker, "in every respect."—"And to draw," added the dealer: "for if he will not draw, he is of no use to me."—"Friend," said the Quaker, "thou wouldst be delighted to see him draw." Upon which a bargain was struck, and the horse delivered over. The next day he was put in a gig; but the moment he heard the rattle of the wheels he attempted to run away and ultimately kicked the vehicle to pieces, and endangered the lives of two persons in it. The animal was therefore returned, as not being according to the warrenty, when the cunning Quaker proved himself to be too cunning for the horse-dealer; for, said he, "I did not warrant the horse to draw, I only said thou wouldst be *delighted* to see him draw and so should I; for had he drawn thou never shouldst have had him." *London paper.*

MARRIED,

In this county, on Thursday evening, the 1st instant, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, Mr. IRA PARKS, to Miss LOUISA WILSON, daughter of James Wilson, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 25th ult. by the Rev. John M. Wilson, Mr. NATHANIEL MORRISON, to Miss RUTH ALEXANDER.

DIED,

In this city, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. McPheeters, on Friday, the 2d inst. ELAM ALEXANDER, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, in this State.—This lamented young man was an alumni of our University, and had just qualified himself for the practice of the law—to obtain a license for which he had come to the Supreme Court now in session. But who can look into futurity? Mr. A. has left a widowed mother and several brothers and sisters, to mourn his loss—a loss to them irreparable, but sanctified by the hope which he himself expressed, in his last message to his mother, that he had "a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

".....Where is now
The promise given—night's golden promise
Of a radiant morn? So perish oft the hopes
Of man!" *Ral. Register.*

Farmers take Notice!

WILL BE SOLD, ON A CREDIT,

AT the Court-House in Charlotte, on Friday of the February Court, two negroes, belonging to the estate of Matthew Robison, deceased, viz:

JOE AND HIS WIFE.

Joe is an excellent farmer, a noted wagoner, a good shoemaker, and can be depended on at all times; his wife a good weaver, and makes a good hand both out and in the house. Bond with approved security will be required.

ALEX. ROBISON, *Executor.*

Feb. 10, 1827.—3t20

N. B. Those indebted to said estate, are notified to come forward and make payment by February Court, or their notes or accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Removal.

DR. JOHN M. HAPPOLDT

TAKES this method of informing those who may feel disposed to honor him with their patronage, that he has removed to the late residence of Mr. Abner Houston, where he may be found and consulted at any time, except when engaged in his professional avocations abroad. He would also return his thanks to the inhabitants of Providence and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage during the past year; he furthermore solicits a continuance of the same, and will endeavor, by his assiduity and attention to business, to give general satisfaction. Considering the scarcity of money, and the pressure of the times, he promises that his charges shall be very moderate.

Providence, Mecklenburg county, N.C. February 1, 1827.—18tf

N. B. Family Medicines kept on hand for sale.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

HAVILAND & ASHFIELD

OFFER,

AT 304, KING-STREET,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

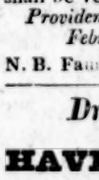
108 Kegs White LEAD, warranted pure,
385 Do. do. good,
160 Do. Spanish Brown,
80 Do. Venetian Red,
20 Bbls. Whiting, English,
25 Do. Linseed Oil, Philadelphia.
10 Hhds. Copperas,
18 Kegs Verdigris,
75 Do. Yellow Ochre,
1200 Lbs. Putty, in bladders,
4 Bbls. Copal and Japan Varnish,
8 Bbls. Spirits of Turpentine,
4 Hhds. Lamp Black,
407 Boxes Window Glass, embracing all sizes, from 7 by 9, to 22 by 28. Logwood in stick and chipped; chipped Camwood; Nicaragua; Fustic; Redwood; Indigo, Spanish and Carolina;—Fullers' and Dyers' articles of all kinds.

H. & A. can inform Merchants and other Dealers, that they are daily receiving additions to their stock from their house in New-York, and fancy that inducements are afforded to purchasers to call as above.

Charleston, Dec. 20, 1826.—3mift25.

DOCTORS

A. W. Alexander & J. C. Rudisill



HAVE associated themselves in the practice of medicine. As far as possible, their attention shall meet the demands of every case committed to their care. In cases of difficulty, consultations will not be attended with any additional expense. In their charges, they will be regulated by the Æsculapian rules, discounting, however, 25 per cent. in all payments made before the end of each year. Even those who cannot make payments, will find it to their advantage to call early and make settlements.

January 23, 1827.—4t20

☞ In consequence of the above arrangement, the subscriber wishes to close his books up to the present date—he also wishes his customers to know he has immediate need of money. A. W. ALEXANDER.

Notice.

HAVING appointed Mr. Joseph Baker, my agent, all persons indebted to me by note or otherwise, are requested to make payment to him.

ROBERT DONALDSON.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31, 1827.—3t20

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Jan. 31.—Cotton 9 25 a; Bacon, 7 a 8; Coffee, 17 a 19; Corn, (old) 70 a 75—new, 50 a 60; Flour, 6 a 65; Iron, 5½ a 6; Lard, 12½; Molasses, 42 a 45; Nails, 7 a 8; Sugar, common, 10 a 10½;—prime, 11 a 12; Salt, Liv. 80 a 90—T. Island, 75 a 80; Wheat, 1 05 a 1. 10; Whiskey, 50.

Cheraw Feb. 3.—Cotton, 8 a 9; Corn, 63 a 75; Bacon, 12; Flour, 7 a 9; Lard, 12 a 15.

Camden, Feb. 3.—Cotton, a 9½; Corn, 62 a 75; Bacon, 01 à 12½; Brandy, peach, 65 a 75—apple do. 60 a 65; Beeswax, 25 a 28; Coffee, 18 a 23; Flour, 7½ a 8½; Iron, 6½ a 7; Molasses, 50 a 56; Sugar, brown, 11 a 14; Salt, 75 a 87; Wheat, 1, 25 a 1, 50.

Charleston. Jan. 29.—Cotton, 10; Bacon, 8 a 9; Beeswax, 26 a 28; Apple Brandy, 38; Corn, 60 a 65; Coffee, prime green, 17 a 18; inferior to good, 13 a 16; Iron, 4½ a 5; Molasses, 30 a 34; Sugar, brown, 8½ a 9; Muscovado, 9 a 10; Salt, Liv. 42—T. Island, 50; Whiskey, 36 a 37½.

N. Carolina Bank Bills—3 a 3¼ per cent. discount.

Georgia do.—1 a 1½ per cent. discount.

Public Sale.

On Friday, the 9th of March next.

AT the subscriber's in Lincoln county, near the Tuckaseege ford, will be sold, on a reasonable credit, a quantity of

Corn, Fodder, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle,

household and kitchen furaiture,

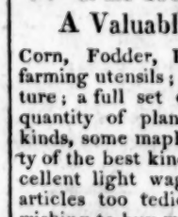
A Two Horse Wagon,

and a number of articles too tedious to mention. Where due attendance will be given by the subscriber, ADAM HOYL.

Feb. 5, 1827.—3t20

Watches & Jewellery.

THOMAS TROTTER & CO.



TAKES this method to inform the public, that they have opened a shop in Charlotte, in the house lately occupied by Doct. Samuel Henderson, on the north side of the Court-House, where they are well prepared to repair all kinds of

Watches & Clocks,

at the shortest notice. They hope, by a constant attention to business, to merit the public patronage. They have on hand and for sale, the following articles:—

Gentlemen's gold patent lever Watches;
Ladies' do. do. do.
Silver lever and plain do.
Chains, Seals and Keys, Slides and Rings;
Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings;
Silver Table and Tea Spoons;
Soup Ladles and Sugar Tongs;
Silver Spectacles, green and white, to suit all ages;
Military Buttons, Lace and Epauletts;
Ladies' Work Boxes and Reticules;
Bags and Clasps; Thimbles, &c. &c. &c.

17*

To the Public.

THE school at Sugar Creek Church, superintended by the Rev. Samuel C. Caldwell, deceased, will be continued by the subscriber. Young men wishing to study Geography or Astronomy, can enjoy the benefits of a set of Globes. Board can be had in the neighborhood for sixty or sixty-five dollars per annum, the student finding his own candles. Tuition, twenty dollars per annum. The subscriber hopes to merit the liberal patronage of an enlightened public, by his punctuality and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of a preceptor. The patronage of the public will be kindly received and thankfully acknowledged by

WALTER S. PHARR.

3t19p

Notice.

WILL be sold, on the 15th of February next, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber,

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

Corn, Fodder, Bacon, Hogs, Cows, Sheep; farming utensils; household and kitchen furniture; a full set of light-horse equipments; a quantity of plank and scantling, of various kinds, some maple and walnut; also, a quantity of the best kind of wagon timber, and an excellent light wagon; with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. Any person wishing to buy my land, had better come and see it before the day of sale, as I am determined to sell. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. MICHAEL BAKER.

January 30, 1827.—2t18p

Notice.

WHEREAS by a Deed of Trust to me executed by Alfred D. Kerr, of the county of Iredell, for security to James H. Houston, deceased, I will proceed to sell, at the present residence of the said Kerr, on the great road between Mr. Torrence's and Beattie's Ford, on Friday, the 2d day of March, the following property, viz:—

3 or 4 TRACTS OF LAND,

of as good a quality as any in this section of country. Also,

15 or 16 Likely Young Negroes,

fit for business.—Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Attendance will be given by

WM. L. DAVIDSON, *Trustee.*

January 25, 1827.—3t19

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1826.

Sample Alexander vs. Josiah Alexander and others. } *Petition for distribution.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Robert C. Morrison and Prudence his wife, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of the state: It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Catawba Journal, for the defendants as aforesaid, to appear and defend the aforesaid suit,

J. M. HUTCHISON, C. S. C. C.

5t21.—pr. adv, $5.

Poetry.

From a Scotch paper.

A DREAM.

Sleep hath its own world
And a wide realm of wild reality.—*Byron.*

I felt that my death hour was come;
I strove to pray—I strove to weep—
But the words stuck in my parched throat,
And the lean flesh did coldly creep—
So horrible it was to die,
At midnight, in my lonely sleep.

I heard the rattle in my throat,
And then I surely knew
That I should die; and then the dark
Death angel o'er me flew—
Oh God! how cold I felt that shade
As it broad and broader grew.

Like a drowning man, I downward sunk
Within that horrid sea;
The cold waves, gurgling in mine ear,
Did rush all fearfully;
Then, o'er my heart the death-spasms fell
And I shrieked convulsively.

And now I knew that I had died:
For lighter than the wind,
I passed the sun—yea all the stars,
Did glimmer far behind—
A lone and bodiless thing I swept,
The universe unconfined.

Oh, many a happy thing I saw
Float on their glittering wings—
Flinging their fleshless fingers o'er
Their harps of golden strings—
All unawares, I lingered there
To drink their murmurings.

All unawares, I prayed, to God,
Charmed by that starry spell,
Amid that land of happy things,
Whose tones so wildly fell—
All unawares, I prayed, that there
I evermore might dwell.

But darkness gathered o'er me then,
And I shuddered fearfully;
For the great judgment-throne was set
Far on the flaming sky,
And earthly crimes my fears awoke,
And I prayed that I might die.

Like the sear-leaf, borne on the storm,
So was I whirled on,
Where tens of thousands burning zones,
Begirt that great white throne:—
A diadem of stars, far o'er
The universe they shone.

I turned me to the judgment throne—
But blasted grew my sight,
Like him who gazes on the sun
Unsufferably bright—
I shrunk in darkness, and in fear,
From that great throne of light.

I saw the skeletons of men
Float past the darkening sun;
And the blue stars looked ghastly wan—
Their race of light was run,
The moon swept by, like a ball of blood,
And sunk in that burning solitude.

Then rose so wild, so loud a wail—
So horrible a sigh—
Like a thousand thunders breaking,
And rolling in the sky;
That wail was nature's funeral dirge,
The damned spirit's cry:

That cry so wild, my blood so chilled,
It was like ice upon a stream;
And thus I woke and blessed God
That all was but—a midnight dream:
But from that moment, I began
To be an altered and a holy man.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the New-York Mirror.

SHUT THE DOOR.

Wandering through the country without a local home or bosom friend to share the blessings of social or domestic intercourse, my time has generally been spent among strangers. And being a pretty close observer of the world, I have frequently been enabled to benefit society by embodying, at leisure hours, particularly when I spend a few days to rest and refresh myself such reflections as may have occurred during my peregrinations. As I am generally assisted by a *Familiar*, a real and true descendant of the far-famed oriental genii, I experience no difficulty in learning, at once, the habits, manners, and customs, of all such people as I have curiosity to inquire about. This, it may be said, is a great privilege, and might be abused much to the prejudice of many people who think their private vices entirely hid from the world: but as I have already suggested my intention is to benefit society, I shall only notice such apparently trivial faults as by being long indulged become inveterate, and ultimately prove injurious to individuals as well as the community—an emendation of which will add much to the comfort of others, and consequently their happiness for time being.

In conformity to the injunction of the decalogue, I frequently rest on the Sabbath, and if within the reasonable distence of public devotional exercises, attend them. Not long since, in an apparently prosperous village in the western country, less than a thousand miles from this, on a cold rainy Sunday morning, I attended meeting; and having, as is my usual custom, arrived early, and seated myself on a back seat in the gallery, as well to observe the congregation as they entered, as not to be obnoxious to others by disturbing the devotion of those who enter for that purpose; and, while adjusting my mind to the solemnity of the occasion, my attention was suddenly roused by an exclamation from one of the lower pews, of "SHUT THE DOOR." That, thought I, is right; for it was a bleak and cheerless morning, and many I observed, were shivering with cold. The sexton had, either from negligence, or a want of materials, left the fire unkindled, and the open doors let in a volume of cold air, very much to the prejudice of those comfortable feelings with which many left their warm firesides in the morning.

Shut the door in cold weather, thought I, ought to be engraven on the memory of every one, as much as any command received by us from Divine authority.

It seemed of no use; for every few seconds some boy would be sent from a pew nearest the door, to rectify this breach of good manners, in those who entered. Aroused by some very sensible feelings on the subject, I applied my ear to my coat sleeve, and inquired from my Familiar, (who, for convenience, makes that his station,) the names, calling, habits and circumstances, of many of them, as they entered the door, without shutting it, which I could readily do without observation: and that the answers may be useful to some of your readers, I now send them for publication.

"Who, and what is he?" said I, as a man about the age of fifty entered, without shutting the door. Tall and meagre were his features; his shirt collar unpinned; the string of one of his shoes untied, and the cuff of his coat sleeve partly torn off.

"That," said my Familiar, "is *Shallowpate Careless*. His father intended him for one of the learned professions; but in his youth he neglected his duties at college. He never knew one lesson. And provided he could eat when hungry and drink when thirsty, thought of nothing else. Finding his efforts unavailing, the old gentleman concluded he would make a farmer of *Shallowpate*, and accordingly gave him a large farm and procured an honest and industrious overseer for him.—Matters went on well enough, until, in the course of time, the old man died; and *Shallowpate* could not bear the idea that one of the overseer's little boys should always follow him to shut the gates or put up the bars, so he was discharged. *Shallowpate*, who never shut the door—never put up the bars, soon became a prey to the devouring speculators: for although he was without vice, and a tolerably good sort of man, yet when the time of ingathering of the fruits of the earth came, he had nothing to gather; for the inveterate habit of leaving the doors open had let the cattle in, and his crops were destroyed, and he had to sell a portion of his land for the support of his family. The same course, in a few years, made him what you now behold—an example to all others, to remember to shut the door.

Shortly after, a sleek looking little man, in a plain, but rich dress, entered, apparently on tip-toe, who carefully shut the door; and before he left it, felt that it was secure. His age appeared to be about thirty; although my Familiar informed me that he had lived near a half a century. "He was," said my Familiar, "a poor boy, and was early taught the value of money by the want of it; and when he got a sixpence for running of errands, he was sure to examine his pockets, and be certain there was no hole in the bottom. He always shut the door, and in after life, in all his business, carefully puts up the bars. His crops are not destroyed—he is a useful member of society, and to his descendants early inculcates the useful habit to put up the bars—to shut the door."

Another who entered and forgot to shut the door, was Miss *Polly Primrose*, who, thirty years ago, led the van in all parties of pleasure. She was, in fact, the Belle of the village in which she resided—she was admired by all, but an unfortunate habit of not shutting the door, became confirmed and inveterate, and now, alas! the dear creature laments the circumstance which has been the means of retaining her a votary to single blessedness thus far, and in all probability for the rest of her life.

Another lady entered, and a gentleman left his seat to shut the door. Here my Familiar recited a tale calculated to draw the tear of sympathy from the most obdurate. It is sufficient, however, to know that she was the daughter of a respectable farmer—that in consequence of losing her mother early, the care of the family devolved on her. A passion for dress and finery, for balls and parties,, unrestrained, caused a neglect of home concerns. The doors were not shut; the dairy suffered; the hogs upset the milk-pans; the cats, rats and mice destroyed the cheese; and finally, while the males were out at work on the farm, there being sufficient time, as she thought, and certainly there could be no harm, to run over to Miss *Gadabout's* to hear something about what was going on—and it was hard, too, to be obliged to stay in the house all day, and, a thousand other important reasons might be offered; she forgot to shut the door.—A gust of wind blew the coals over the floor, and before half of the first story was told, the house was enveloped in flames. The father was reduced to poverty—and all in consequence of not shutting the door. After a series of years she married, and has a family. Still the doors are not shut. The care, labor, frugality, and industry of an indulgent husband, are not sufficient to prevent the prison doors from shutting on him. All in consequence of an unfortunate habit, of not shutting the door.

Many other individuals, as well as those who did, as those who did not shut the door, were scrutinised by my Familiar. But these cases are sufficient to induce us to be careful to shut the door.

And now, my young friends---you young gentlemen just entering on the theatre of life, will it not be of service to you, to form a resolution at this time, on the spot, and never berak it, to shut the door? Do you feel a temptation to depart from, or brack through any moral principles? Are you tempted carelessly to squander the hard earnings of your ancestors, or to devote any of your time to vice and folly? shut the door on the tempter; and remember, that your moral character is the rule, by which, in after life, your reputation must be established or broken down. Remember, that it is better to give a pittance to the needy, who, aside from the gratification it affords you, will implore the blessings of providence in your behalf; and, while thus employing your time, discretion shuts the door against vice and folly.

And you, my pretty maidens, with rosy charms, and eyes beaming love—you, who are candidates for the bonds of matrimony; remember, that to shut the door may be of use, and can never work evil. Shut doors; always shut the doors, and keep the doors shut. Once acqured the habit to shut the door, and you may smile at the frowns of fortune, and bid defiance to the votaries of vice. You may have the pleasing reflection, that you have added to the comfort of some, without detracting from others. Shut the door against evil speakers, and suffer it not to be open for evil hearers. Shut the door against all evil communications. Shut the door against all wishes and desires not dictated by prudence, or justified by the Book of books. Let the door to your affections be doubly guarded by that best of watchmen, prudence; and happiness here may be your reward. Above all, in cold weather shut the door when you come into church, my lovely dears, and worthy dames, and if I am there you will merit the thanks of the

WANDERER.

From the Boston Traveller.

"The tree of my cradle is prostrate and dead,
The smile of the mother who rock'd me has fled,
The warriors to battle my footsteps who led,
'Neath the sods of the valley are mould'ring and low."

We two or three days since, accepted a polite invitation to visit a revolutionary veteran, now in the House of Correction, who has attained the very advanced age of one hundred and five years. He is a Scotchman by birth the by name of David M'Donald; and though he has traced the country of his adoption from her Indian paths, her log houses and her forest fields, in all her advances to civilization, wealth and refinement; though all the friends and kindred of his early days have long since faded from life's picture and new generations risen around him, to give place in their turn, to others who now guide the destinies of the nation: he still retains his faculties, both mental and physical, in a degree truly astonishing. He possesses all the sprightliness and vigor usually attendant on a healthy person of seventy-five; can walk without a staff or any kind of support; is but little troubled with deafness, and can discern objects distinctly.

He came to America in the army of General Braddock, and was with that officer at the time of his memorable defeat in 1755: he was at the taking of Quebec, and in several other important engagements; and during our Revolutionary struggle, was four years confined on board the "Jersey prison ship." He has made it a practice for many years to visit some descendants of his former friends at the South; and no longer ago than last spring, he made a journey on foot from this place to Petersburgh, Va. travelling from 8 to 12 miles a day. The crime for which he is no other than intemperance, and his release will be granted in a few days. He says for the first 80 years of his life he drank intoxicating liquors of no kind; but since that period he has indulged himself in some degree, preferring, however, cider and beer to strong liquors. When speaking of his brave compatriots in arms and the happy consequences of the revolution, a playful smile seemed to rest on his countenance and joy animated his whole frame; but when his thoughts turned upon those who were more closely allied to him by the ties of kindred and affection, a tear stole down his furrowed cheek and a deep drawn sigh, suddenly struggling to escape, almost choked his utterance. We question whether, in the whole United States, a parallel can be found to this very uncommon instance of longevity.

Samuel Adams.—The account of the venerable *Carroll*, theonly surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, given in a late *Galaxy*, was rendered still more interesting by its notice of our forever to be venerated *Samuel Adams*. Mr. Carroll "spoke of Samuel Adams, and his *peculiarities* with a wonderful fecility. Of this patriot, "the elder Adams," it may be said, that his friends, from their sensitive admiration, and his enemies, from personal bitterness, have never placed him in a true light, or made a proper analysis of his mental and moral properties. *The task remains to be done*, and the observations of Carroll would be worthy the study of him who may attempt it." Thus far the Galaxy.

It is surprizing to all the elder patriots that the great character and patriotic labors of this eminent man, and I may say, matchless patriot, should be so little understood by the present generation in Massachusetts, and what is still more extraordinary, in the town of Boston where he lived, and flourished half a century. It was his modest, and unobtrusive personal character, which was more inclined to push others forward into public notice, than to make himself conspicuous. None but a truly great man could have done this. Samuel Adams was more than *any other man*, the *Father of the American Revolution:* and this we are ready to maintain against all the world, were they disposed to controvert it.

Bostonians have done well, very well, in causing a statue to be executed for *Washington;* but half their business will be left undone until they have placed at Washington's right hand the statue of *Samuel Adams. Patriot.*

PERSIA—*mercy of a despot.*—The porter of the mosque near the bazaar is a man with one eye. The person who accompanied us accounted for the loss of the other eye. This man, who is a Tartar, was one of the officers of the household of the late Khan, and the general superintendence of the palace. According to the etiquette of oriental palaces, the officers, when going through the courts, should hold their heards bowed down, and their hands crossed on their breast. One day this unfortunate man inadvertently raised his eyes towards the apartments out of which were looking the Khan and one of his women. He was immediately called into the presence of the Khan, who asked him, in a tone of great severity, with which of his eyes he had seen the sultana; the man replied with his right eye, and the Khan ordered it to be immediately torn from his head.—This did not prevent the Tartar from remaining in his service till the death of his master. This cruelty, however, is not to be wondered at in a country where the loss of eyes is often considered as a favor—it being substituted for the punishment of death. When Mazanderan was invaded by the first Chab of Persia of the present reigning dynasty, the eunuch Aga Mahomet Kan, one of his generals, took a town by assault, after an obstinate resistance: when he had assuaged his fury by a very extended massacre, he then entered into a composition with the chiefs of the city, relative to sparing the lives of the remainder of the inhabitants. A pardon was granted to them on condition of their delivering to him ten pounds of human eyes!

A Mr. A. of London, a young gentleman possessed of a most delicate complexion, undertook last week, for a considerable wager, to cross from Dover to Calais, and pass the Custom House as a lady! Unluckily a real female on board the packet was detected with contraband goods in her possession. This circumstance caused a general search among the ladies, and, in the course of it, "*Mon dieu, c'est un homme!*" was shrieked out by one of the astounded matrons employed in the scrutiny. The unfortunate masquerader found a very different reception from what he would have experienced at the Argyle Rooms.—He was consigned, *sans ceremonie*, to the town goal; and, instead of Mr. Charles Wright's "sparkling Champaigne," was accommodated with as much water as he chose to drink, and the usual gaol allowance of bread, till the interference of some friend in the town explained the circumstance to the local authorities, and procured his release. The petticoats, however, appear to have been confiscated, or at least abandoned by their wearer, who returned *en cavalier*. *London paper.*

From the Providence Journal.

There is an old adage touching the domestic avocations of women which is peculiarly applicable to the employment of a conductor of a newspaper.

"Man works from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done."

It is just so with the printer; while others have thier intervals of leisure, he has none; while the tired labourer seeks an early repose—the merchant throws aside his books and bargains and enjoys the social fireside in an evening at home—the manufacturer looses the bands that drive his complicated machinery—the farmer drinks his generous cider from the old fashioned silver or pewter mug, (as the case may be) handed down from his sires, and cracks his nuts and jokes around the blazing heuath—while these are partaking the enjoyments of relaxation, and acquiring new vigor for the labors of the succeeding day—the printer is at the *case* picking up little bits of lead with letters stamped on them or laboring with his brain and pen to elicit something that shall please his readers of the morning, or correcting proof sheets by the fading light of a lamp, until that light begins to blend with the tinges of early dawn. Such are the occupations of the printer and the editor, and when the dishes for one morning's course are served up—the pressman closed his labor of striking off the impression, and the assistants folded, directed and mailed the papers for the day, then comes the time to commence new preparations, mental and manual for another publication. To the conductor of a Monday's paper even Sunday loses its attribute of a day of rest, and he may feelingly exclaim with Pope, when harassed by poetic scribblers,

"E'en Sunday shines no Sabbath day to me."

But enough of this. They are dark spots on the fairest features of existence; and the printer, though subject in his vocation to more *crosses* and *shades* and *blots* and *blurs* and *pressures*, and *false impressions*, than most other men; yet he has many *fair proofs* of the kindness of patrons and friends, to cheer him in his course; a consolation that he *distributes* useful knowledge to thousands. *chases* the *wrinkles* from the brow of care, *corrects* the *errors* and removes the *false impressions* of the public mind—*planes* down the asperities, and *smooths* the prejudices of life—and though he is aware that he is himself but a poor *type* for the observance of others, and does but aspire "to make his paper an *index* to *point* to an *upright line* of conduct—the receptacle of opinions and sound moral sentiments that all may safely copy—For this he asks but the approval of good men, and the encouragement of kind patrons: and though when he shall be *struck off* from the *file* of life—a *period* be put to his earthly existence, and the *coffin* become the *receptacle* of his *form*, no *column* or *imposing stone* shall *mark* the spot where is fixed his narrow, clayey *bed*, yet he trusts his memory will remain *imprinted* on the hearts of his friends, his *errors* be *erased* from their recollection, and no *register* of his faults being found recorded against him, he may stand at the final *revisal*, *justified* before the great HEAD and FOUNT of all mercy and goodness.

ATHENS, (OHIO,) *December* 16.—We scarcely know in what terms to mention an occurrence which took place on Wednesday morning last. While Professor Hoge was sitting alone, reading, in his room, in College, by a sudden contract of his muscles, the bone of his thigh was badly fractured, so as to require setting in the usual manner of broken limbs. The pain he has suffered has been extreme, though somewhat abated since the setting. *Mirror.*